

BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALICE C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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(Court House Block).

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A FRUIT-TASTER.

The Learned Librarian with a Sensitive Gustatory Nerve.

A commercial value attaches to delicacy of taste, a fact illustrated in the case of "wine-tasters" and "tea-tasters," who are generously paid for judging vintages of wine and chops of tea. Mr. Jefferson, in his "Book About the Table," tells a story of M. Petit-Radel, the official taster of fruit to Louis XVIII. of France.

M. Radel, who was chief librarian of the Institut, had a taste so exacting that it was seldom satisfied with the grapes, nectarines and peaches brought to his judicial palate by the gardeners anxious to supply the king's table.

One day, while he was in his official study examining an ancient manuscript, the door opened and through it an outstretched hand held a basket containing four superb peaches. It was a scorching day, and the librarian's appetite rose at the spectacle. "Enter, enter!" he ejaculated.

The gardener obeyed. M. Radel, without speaking, seated himself in an easy chair, crossed his legs, folded his hands, and waited with a face expressing curiosity, doubt and hope. Cutting one of the peaches in four parts with a silver knife, the gardener fixed one-quarter on the point, and said in a tone of entreaty as he put the morsel between the epicure's lips: "Taste the water."

M. Radel closed his eyes, and was silent for two or three minutes, during which time the gardener regarded him with anxiety.

"Good! very good, my friend!" said he at last, opening his eyes.

Placing the second quarter between the epicure's teeth, the gardener said with more firmness: "Taste the flesh!"

The judge moved his mouth and remarked with stronger accents of approval: "Ah, very good, my friend, very good!"

"Taste the aroma," said the gardener, more confidently, as he inserted the third quarter.

"Good—very good! my friend, very good!"

The remaining quarter was placed on the end of the epicure's tongue, and the gardener exclaimed in a tone of triumph: "Taste the whole!"

"My friend," exclaimed the delighted epicure, holding out both hands, "it is perfect! It is superb! You have conquered every difficulty. I give you the homage of my admiration. From tomorrow your peaches shall be served on the table of the king!"

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

How a Sailor Wore Himself Out Swimming in Shallow Water.

The second mate of a Lake Huron propeller had a singular adventure off Point aux Barques on his first trip. They had been towing a yawl, which somehow got adrift, and the mate seeing it, nearly a mile away, volunteered to swim after it if the captain would anchor until his return. This was agreed to, and the mate started on his swim. For a quarter of an hour, says Golden Days, it was fun, but then the swimmer began to get weary. The boat was drifting ashore, and still more than a mile away. The mate turned on his back, floated, swam "dog-fashion," and on his side, and tried every other way to rest himself, but all the time kept getting weaker. The poor fellow felt that he was doomed, but kept feebly moving his arms and legs, until finally his strength completely gave out, and, with a despairing cry, he sank to the bottom. To his intense surprise, he found that the water was only four feet deep. Of course, he ought to have been grateful, but, instead of that, he waded ashore in a towering rage at his own stupidity. He got the yawl, and when he reached the ship the captain said: "You confounded fool, didn't you know there was a mile and a half of shoal water all along this coast?"

GRIPMEN ARE ONE-SIDED.

Half of Their Bodies Developed by Handling the Heavy Levers.

"All the gripmen necessarily must be muscular," said a big Chicago cable train driver recently, "for the physical exertion is great and a weak man could not stand the strain. It's a sort of one-sided trade, though. If a fellow sticks to it long he gets bigger on the right side of his body than on the left, for the pulling and pushing, hauling and jerking are done mostly with that side. I don't know any man who's been at the work long enough to become really deformed by it, but I've seen many gripmen who were plainly larger, heavier, more muscular on the right side, especially in the shoulder, than on the other side. No; I've never seen the phenomenal enlargement—the 'gripman's arm,' the boys call it—on the left side, for the simple reason that the builders of grip cars don't take left-handed men into their calculations. There are no left-handed grip cars; consequently there are no left-handed gripmen."

SURGERY IN THE STONE AGE.

Prehistoric Man Knew How to Perform Trephining.

Prof. Victor Horsley, F. R. S., lately made some interesting assertions in an address in Toynbee hall, London, upon "Trephining in the Stone Age." He said that there was no doubt that these prehistoric people, though little better than savages of a low type, performed this delicate operation, and the proof of it to surgeons was convincing. If the wound in an injured skull healed the sharp edges become rounded, and if there was a kind of worm-eaten appearance round what was once a wound it meant that there was inflammation at the time of healing. Prof. Horsley exhibited representations of prehistoric skulls which presented these appearances, and urged that it was sufficient proof that the owners survived these operations, performed something like five thousand years ago. He found that in one instance the hole had been scraped out of the skull, and mentioned that even at the present time among the Kabyles, in the north of Africa, two days were occupied in performing the operation. Trephining was also accomplished by drilling a number of holes with a bone drill, then breaking down the small partitions, and so releasing the desired piece of bone. Again, the operation could be effected with a stone saw, and skulls were represented that showed that after the periosteum had been scraped away sawing had been resorted to. Primitive people, he said, were very careless as to these operations, and even five hundred years ago in Germany a piece of the skull was removed as a cure for melancholy. If a savage suffered in the head from a blow trephining was accomplished, and doubtless the sufferer from fits, who was considered to be possessed, was relieved by a similar operation. From the skulls he had examined he found that the holes were generally made immediately above those parts of the brain where an injury would induce fits. Often the piece of bone was replaced in the skull and at other times it was split up into amulets. No doubt the dwellers in the stone age looked into the operation as something very special, and considered that the bone removed had supernatural properties.

OLD WORLD ETIQUETTE.

Strange Social Customs Which Are Observed in Europe and Asia.

In Sweden, if you address the poorest person on the street you must lift your hat, says the Philadelphia Press. The same courtesy is insisted upon if you pass a lady on the stairway. To enter a reading room or a bank with one's hat on is regarded as a bad breach of manners. To place your hand on the arm of a lady is a grave and objectionable familiarity.

In Holland a lady is expected to retire precipitately if she should enter a store or a restaurant where men are congregated. She waits until they have transacted their business and departed.

Ladies seldom rise in Spain to receive a male visitor, and they rarely accompany him to the door. For a Spaniard to give a lady—even his wife—his arm when out walking is looked upon as a decided violation of propriety.

In Persia, among the aristocracy, a visitor sends notice an hour or two before calling, and gives a day's notice if the visit is one of great importance. He is met by servants before he reaches the house, and other considerations are shown him according to relative rank. The left, and not the right is considered the position of honor.

No Turk will enter a sitting-room with dirty shoes. The upper classes wear tight-fitting shoes, with galloches over them. The latter, which receive all the dirt and dust, are left outside the door. The Turk never washes in dirty water. Water is poured over his hands, so that when polluted it runs away.

In Syria the people never take off their caps or turbans when entering the house or visiting a friend, but they always leave their shoes at the door. There are no mats or scrappers outside and the floors inside are covered with expensive rugs, kept very clean in Moslem houses and used to kneel upon while saying prayers.

Baths in Japan.

Nearly all American and European visitors to Japan speak with admiration of the public baths of that country. In the city of Tokio there are between eight hundred and nine hundred public bathing establishments, each frequented daily by at least three hundred people, who pay for the privilege so small a sum that no one is too poor to afford it. Outside of these baths the Japanese are much given to bathing in their own homes. They are one of the cleanest races in the world. Travelers from the western world frequently express regret that in Europe and America there are no such establishments.

THE BOER COUNTRY.

Remarkable Growth of the South African Republic.

Settlement of the Transvaal and Its Marvellous Industrial Progress—Composition of the Government.

The territory comprising the Transvaal or South African republic covers an area larger than that of France. It is peopled by the Boers, who fled from the tyrannical form of government which the English sought to impose upon them further south. The Boers are the descendants of the sturdy Dutch settlers, who constituted Holland a republic and a formidable power in the sixteenth century, and of the Huguenots, who were driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685 by Louis XIV. Thus in the Boers of South Africa there is a combination of the characteristics of two people who are conspicuous in European history for the struggles they waged for political and religious liberty. Since the days when the first band of hardy immigrants crossed the Vaal river, where England's tyranny stopped at following them, and planted their cabins on the broad and sunny slopes of the Transvaal, the country has gone through the changes and throes which mark the life of individual and nation alike. Within the past five years a marvelous development of population, resources and industries has followed on the success which gold mining has achieved. Railway communication now connects Johannesburg via the diamond mines of Kimberley with the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of nine hundred and forty-five miles. Other connections are rapidly progressing from Natal and Delagoa bay, centralizing at Pretoria, the capital and seat of government in the Transvaal.

The constitution of the South African republic, says Goldsmith's Magazine, is based on Roman Dutch. The legislative power is vested in the volksraad, the members of which are elected by their constituents for four years. The executive consists of the president, elected for five years by a general election throughout the state, the state secretary elected by the volksraad for four years and four unofficial members chosen for three years by the volksraad. The chief officer in each district is the landdrost, who acts as magistrate and civil commissioner, with the assistance of a clerk, who is at the same time public prosecutor and distributor of stamps. Each district is further provided with a bailiff or sheriff, gaoler and a staff of constables. With the exception of a corps of mounted artillery and police, commanded by three officers with about sixty men, the republic has no armed force. The president, with the concurrence of the executive, has the right to declare war and call up a commando, in which the burghers are placed under the field cornets and commanders of each district. The whole force is commanded by the commandant general, who is elected by the country for the term of ten years. All inhabitants of the state between sixteen and sixty years of age, not exempt according to law, are liable to service on commando. President Kruger is now occupying his office for the third term. He is a patriot, a man whose heroic life posterity will honor. Among the Boers he is known exclusively as "Oom Paul," "Uncle Paul." Though a man of rugged exterior, untutored even as regards the most elementary branches of education, he has shown a practical capacity for government that has been a match for the most finished diplomacy and statecraft. For the conservation of the interests of the mining class, almost entirely English, he influenced the volksraad to establish a second chamber, to which they could send their representatives. This chamber legislates in the interest of the English class and for the local interests of the country, the volksraad holding the right of veto over its proceedings.

Hard for the Neighbors.

During the present financial crisis it is probable that a great deal of charity has been as badly misdirected as was that of a charitably disposed young woman in Providence, who is noted for her novel ways of helping the needy. "I have such a pity for these poor street musicians!" she said one day. "I pay one old Italian forty cents a week regularly. He plays in the yard every Thursday afternoon." "But that must be hard. To be always on hand—and the noise must be tedious," said a somewhat nervous friend. "Oh, no," was the prompt reply; "the maid has to attend to that; and as for the music, I don't hear it, for Thursday is my afternoon off the club."

Sugar Growing in Jamaica.

Work on a Jamaica sugar plantation commenced at six in the morning and lasts until dusk. The period of sugar-making extends from the beginning of December till the middle of June, the cane being planted so as to ripen in succession during those months, for if it all ripened at once it would be impossible to find either the labor or the machinery to deal with it. In an ordinary plantation, say of seven hundred acres, the output will be about ten tons of sugar per day, or forty-five tons to fifty tons a week, but that is sugar enough to sweeten two million five hundred thousand cups of tea.

BIGGEST WARSHIPS AFLOAT.

The Poverty-Stricken Kingdom of Italy Owns Two Tremendous Fighting Vessels.

The largest armor-clads in the world are the Italian Italia and Lepanto, sister ships, each of 15,000 tons displacement, says the Boston Transcript. Next to them come the monster English battleships of the Royal Sovereign class, vessels of 14,150 tons displacement. These in turn will be surpassed by the Magnificent and Majestic, each of which will displace 14,000 tons. The largest armor-clad over which the French flag floats is the Admiral Baudin, of 11,900 tons, and next to her is the Lazare Carnot, only eighty tons smaller. Germany's largest armor-clad is the Brandenburg, of 9,840 tons. Austria has never built any armor-clads save those of moderate dimensions, her largest, the Tegetthoff, being of 7,300 tons. Spain's largest is the Pelayo, of 9,900 tons. The three United States battleships of the first class which have been launched are the Massachusetts, Oregon and Indiana, each of 10,200 tons displacement. The Iowa, now building, will be 11,200 tons. There is now a reaction against monster ships. England is the only naval power that persists in the policy of building them, and apparently she is nearing a halt. The Italians have come to the conclusion that is indicated by the dimensions of their latest armor-clad authorized, which will have 9,800 tons displacement. The determination of France and the United States to keep their battleships under 12,000 tons was deliberately taken by each government, after weighing weight against efficiency. In this policy Russia also agrees, the largest of her armor-clads in service being the Georgi Pobedonozets, of 10,280 tons, while her naval constructors regard 12,000 tons as about the proper limit.

Of the cruisers now afloat the Russian Rurik is the largest and probably, taking all things into consideration, the most powerful. She is armor belted and is of 10,900 tons displacement, almost 2,000 tons larger than the Blake. The English have authorized two cruisers of 14,000 tons each, being determined to see the Rurik and go her 3,100 tons better. As in the case of armor-clads English stands alone in accepting this challenge. Her Blake and Blenheim are not only exceeded by the Rurik but by the Spanish Emperor Carlos V., which has 9,235 tons displacement. The largest French cruiser in active service is the D'Entrecasteaux, of 9,900 tons, but the Jeanne d'Aro is being enlarged to a total displacement of 8,700 tons. The largest cruiser class of the Italian service either afloat or authorized displace 6,500 tons each, which is 450 tons more than Germany's leader, the Kaiserin Augusta. The largest of our cruisers afloat is the New York, of 8,150 tons, while the Brooklyn, building, will be 1,000 tons larger.

YOUTHFUL HEROISM.

New England Children Who Have Shown Great Courage in Rescuing Playmates.

A few weeks ago the Boston Transcript recorded the award of a medal by the Massachusetts Humane society to a girl of seven in Lynn who had saved from drowning another lass of the same age. Notable as the action was, it is interesting to hear that such incidents are common, though they have not always commanded recognition from the humane society. A correspondent to Essex sends us two items which show that the nobler qualities of human nature may be developed or at least manifested at a very early age.

About a year ago some boys were playing on the railroad when an express train came along. The whistle was sounded, and all but one little fellow got off in ample time, the one left being but three years old, and of course unable to appreciate his danger. One of the lads, ten years old, jumped for his companion and pulled him away just as the pilot of the engine brushed against his clothing. The engineer said: "When I saw the bigger boy jump for the smaller one I thought that there would be two killed outright instead of one."

On a recent winter day a boy of six fell through the ice, and another boy, aged ten, catching him by the collar, tried to pull him out, but he was not strong enough, so he called for another boy, a lad of but eight years, and with his help they saved their companion. They were all in a peculiarly perilous position, and the wonder is that any of the three escaped alive, yet with the indifference to danger characteristic of most boys when their sympathies are aroused, they spoke of the venture as though there were nothing remarkable about it.

Remarkably Considerate.

A Cincinnati newspaper reports a striking manifestation of amiability on the part of a little maiden of that city. A beautiful new doll had just been given her, and as she sat holding it and singing to it her mother noticed that the old one was not in sight. "What have you done with Beatrice?" asked the mother. "I've put her away," answered the little girl. "If she saw me loving my new baby it might hurt her feelings."

An International

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 25, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

F. S. DAKS—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER—Merchants' Exchange.
G. E. KELLOGG—520 Pine Street.

BAD ADVERTISING.

The Assessors of this State have been doing some bad advertising for their respective counties this year, notably that of San Francisco, a city continually on the improve in the matter of costly buildings, etc., that go to add to the taxable wealth of the city, but, notwithstanding such improvements, the Assessor manages to reduce the assessment roll every year, and now he caps the climax by reporting a reduction in the nice little sum of \$17,000,000. A reduction is bad enough, but to the extent of \$17,000,000, it shows rascality on its face. Badlam made the only honest assessments San Francisco ever had—for this honesty, he was driven to the wall and left "out in the cold" by the voters of that city, who favored the interests of its wealthy citizens, who always skirt taxation. The S. F. papers that are harping upon the railroad company not paying its just proportion of taxation, are as deep in the mire as they claim the company is, for not one of them is assessed for their entire plant as much as one of their presses is worth. The assessment of that city could be increased not less than seventy-five per cent, and then it would not be equal to its value. This under-valuation of property in the counties of this State, and the annual cry of a "decline in value of real estate," that breaks out when the assessor makes his rounds in the Spring, and which are blazoned forth to the world, are poor advertisements for the State, and particularly for the county indulging in it. It will have its influence with the homeseeker in selecting and investing in a city or county where the press teems with exhibits of decrease in values of real estate and increase of taxation. It is to be hoped the State Board of Equalization will bring these delinquent counties up to the line of honest listing, and teach taxpayers to elect men who will honestly assess.

A MIXED DELEGATION.

Of the 155 delegates from San Francisco, to the Democratic State Convention, 101 are Irish, 29 German, 7 Scotch, 4 Italian, and the other 9 are supposed to be of some other foreign nation, although some might be Americans. There are 133 Catholics. What a plonie a member of the A. P. A. would have in that gang!—Lakeport Avalanche.

This delegation, with a sprinkling from all over the State, is a disturbing element in the Convention, as it wants a resolution adopted denouncing the A. P. A. This is complicated by there being two Murphys in the field for nomination—Barney for Governor, and James E., for Supreme Justice. They dread the A. P. A., and realize that one Murphy, let alone two, would bring the A. P. A. down upon them like "wolves upon the fold." As it is, the Convention was a "Merry Merry Show!"

England is happy—the Democratic Tariff has started up business in Bradford, and wool has advanced one cent per pound. This is the highest price wool has ever reached in that district. This is a great reading for the wool growers of the United States. Need it be a wonder that those engaged in sheep husbandry should desert the Free Trade Democracy, and become Republicans, the Protectors of American Industries. This Tariff bill, which Cleveland is afraid to sign, and dare not veto, is bad for the Democratic Party.

An Eastern shovel factory wants an inducement to start one in San Francisco. Will it be given a show? San Francisco needs manufacturing more than a competing railroad just now. If it were a large manufacturing center, there would be no lack of roads.

Two mining companies have been incorporated in San Francisco, one with \$300,000 capital, of which \$70 have been subscribed, and the other \$1,000,000, \$500 being subscribed. Snarkers are expected to subscribe the balance.

The Bennington has entered the Bay of San Francisco, and the Salvadoran refugees are in the custody of U. S. Marshal Baldwin.

NEW TO-DAY.

ELECTION NOTICE.

School Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE QUALIFIED electors of Bridgeport District, County of Mono, State of California, that an election will be held on the

12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1894, at which will be submitted the question of raising a tax to raise money for the purpose of repairing school houses, and for the employment of an assistant teacher.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of \$600.

The polls will be open, at the school house, from 1 o'clock until 5 p. m.

The Ballots at said Election shall contain the words: "Tax—Yes," or "Tax—No."

The Judges appointed to conduct the election are: W. O. PARKER, A. J. S. VERO, L. D. LADD.

M. M. WATZ, JAMES SINNAMON, C. M. STEWART, District School Trustees.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The following are the nominees of the Democratic State Convention:
Supreme Justices—long term, Jackson Temple, of Sonoma, and James E. Murphy, of Del Norte; short term, P. A. Bridgeford, of Colusa. Congressmen—First District, Geary; Second, Caminetti; Third, W. D. English; Seventh, W. H. Alford. Sixth, George S. Patton.
The re-nomination of Geary was denounced for voting against the Wilson bill. Cleveland's Administration was endorsed. Budd, of Stockton, will probably receive the nomination for Governor.

Cleveland will not sign the Tariff bill, but let it become a law without his signature, as he has not the backbone to veto it. Congressmen have told him that his refusal will make uphill work for them on the stump during this campaign. The Democrats are in a bad muddle.

Worden and Appleman have been held for murder, in the train wrecking case in Yolo county. Knox, Mullis and Compton have also been held.

Wages have been reduced at the Grass Valley mines and a strike is imminent.

Everything was quiet at Honolulu on the 19th.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF THOMAS WARD AND ARCHIE MCNABE, Insolvent Debtors.

There will be a meeting of the Creditors of said Insolvents at the office of the Sheriff, at Bridgeport, Mono County, California, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER THIRD, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m.

As business of importance will come before said meeting, all are requested to be present, either in person or by proxy.

This meeting is called at the request of several of the Creditors.

M. P. HAYES, Assignee, etc.

For Superintendent of Schools. CORNELIA RICHARDS. Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff. ANSEL B. BURNSIDE, Of Bodie. Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff. M. Y. STEWART KIRKWOOD, Of Bridgeport. Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Assemblyman. (60th District.) DR. T. A. KEABLES, of Bodie. Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the endorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR A. P. SAYRE.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

A. P. SAYRE, Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Semi-Annual Report of his Administration, as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for the Term ending June 30th, 1894, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1786 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of the State of California.

LETTERS GRANTED.
W. C. Nix, Sept. 22, 1893.
James Roy, Dec. 14, 1893.
David Knight, March 26, 1894.
Adeline Eggleston, April 5, 1894.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF PROPERTY OF DECEDENTS.

W. C. Nix, \$ 810.50
James Roy, 2223.05
David Knight, 415.32
Adeline Eggleston, 380.05

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

W. C. Nix, \$ 810.25
James Roy, 1734.15
David Knight, 415.32
Adeline Eggleston, 179.50

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

W. C. Nix, \$252.83
James Roy, 327.43
David Knight, 40.00
Adeline Eggleston, 95.60

AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED TO HEIRS AND CREDITORS ON DECREE OF FINAL DISTRIBUTION.

W. C. Nix, \$557.41
James Roy, 1926.32
David Knight, None
Adeline Eggleston, None

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR, DEPOSITED WITH COUNTY TREASURER.

W. C. Nix, None
James Roy, None
David Knight, \$375.32
Adeline Eggleston, 71.00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,) ss.
County of Mono,)

A. P. Sayre, first being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and correct return of all the Estates of decedents which have come into his hands, for the Estate hereinafter named. That he is not, and was not at any time interested in the expenditures of any kind made on account of any Estate he administers, nor is he associated in business or otherwise, with any one so interested.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1894.

(ss.) CHAR. L. HAYES,
Notary Public, in and for Mono County, California.

Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Semi-annual Report of Public Administrator A. P. Sayre.

Filed July 2nd, 1894, J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

CHAR. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator (sd-4w)

MEDICAL.



Mr. D. M. Flanders

"I had Typhoid Fever
Which left me with torpid liver and kidney trouble. I was a great sufferer. I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was restored to health and gained over four pounds in weight. It is the best blood purifier." D. M. Flanders, real estate agent, Portland, Oregon.
"Hood's Pills cure constipation. Try a box."

LEGAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Mono County, California, met at Bridgeport, July 22d, 1894, and adopted the following Resolution:
RESOLVED: That the nomination of Republican Candidate for the Assembly for the 60th District, and the nomination of all the Republican Candidates for County and Township Officers in and for Mono County, to be voted for at the General Election to be held November 6, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Primary Election Laws of the State of California, and under the system commonly known and designated as the Crawford Plan; that said election be held
SEPTEMBER 15th, 1894.

That at such election, the Polls shall be open from 1 o'clock p. m., until sundown of said day; that said election shall be held in the following places, and the following named persons will act as officers of election:
ANTELOPE.

Toddler's Store—Inspector, Martin Shields. Judges, John McKay, Wm. Parsons.

BRIDGEPORT.

Bryant's Hall—Inspector, Myron M. Waltze. Judges, E. E. Kirkwood, Oscar Brown.

BENTON.

School House—Inspector, John Tucker. Judges, John Klug, J. B. Cowin.

JOHNS EAST.

Engine House—Inspector, George Delury. Judges, Warren Loom, George Burrows.

BODIE WEST.

Chosen Friends' Hall—Inspector, A. R. Burside. Judges, A. Graham, John McAlpin.

LUNDY.

Lake View Hall—Inspector, William Stewart. Judges, James Kolin, J. A. Lewis.

MONO LAKE.

School House—Inspector, J. M. Miller. Judges C. H. Currie, Thos. Silvester.

That at the time and places above mentioned, there shall be elected a County Central Committee, and will support the Republican ticket at the next General Election.

That the persons presenting themselves as candidates for the nomination for any of the following offices, and no other, shall pay an assessment as follows:

Assembly, \$20
Sheriff, 40
Clerk, 10
Treasurer, 10
District Attorney, 10
Assessor, 10
Superior Court, 10

That any person desiring to have his name placed upon the ticket for any nomination must on or before the 20th day of August, 1894, file his application with the Secretary, together with the amount of the assessment above required, if any, and a written pledge to support the Republican nominees.

That a notice of said election be published in the Bodie Miner, the Inyo Mining Index, and the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union in the first issue of each of said papers after the date hereof, and in each of said papers a notice of each of said papers prior to the date of said election.

W. T. ELLIOTT, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Mono County.

F. E. HUNEWELL, Secretary.

Instructions to Boards of Election.

1360. In addition to the challenges allowed by law, any person offering to vote at such election, may be challenged upon the grounds that he does not possess the other qualifications prescribed in the resolution, and such challenge must be determined by the Board of Election, who to that end must ask each voter an oath to such person, and may ask them any questions tending to prove or disprove the challenge.

1361. None but persons who possess the qualifications prescribed by law and by the resolution, must vote or participate in any of the proceedings at such election.

1362. After counting the votes and signing the lists, the Judges must cause the ballots and one copy of the list to be delivered to the Secretary signing the notice of election, and one of the Judges must retain the other lists for twenty days after the election.

1363. The Board of Election must issue certificates of election to all persons who are chosen to fill any position by the vote of one precinct alone.

1365. All the provisions of Title IV, Part 1 of the Penal Code, and all the provisions of the Sections referred to in the first section of this Chapter, are applicable to elections held under the provisions of this Chapter from and after the first publication of the notice mentioned in section 1322.

4. TO VOTERS.

The Central Committee will furnish tickets with the names of candidates printed thereon, and voters will scratch those whom they do not wish to vote for.

(sd-4w)

NOTICE TO

LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector.

sd7

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 462, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONS PROVIDED FOR SOLDIERS, CHILDREN, PARENTS, WIDOWS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, and for the Indian war of 1855 to 1862, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims specially. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THOMAS F. COYLE'S Tonsorial Parlor.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

Haircutting, shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.

(sd-4w)

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JEAN U. PON, DECEASED.
NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN U. PON, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the office of J. E. Goodall, Bridgeport, Mono County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.
Dated Bridgeport, this 15th day of August, 1894.
PIERRE CASTAGNE, Administrator of the Estate of Jean U. Pon, deceased. (sd-4w)

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JEAN P. U. PON, DECEASED.
NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of JEAN P. U. PON, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the office of J. E. Goodall, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal. the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.
Dated Bridgeport, this 15th day of August, 1894.
PIERRE CASTAGNE, Administrator of the Estate of Jean P. U. Pon, deceased. (sd-4w)

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

AT Sweet Brier Camp

A New and Beautiful MOUNTAIN RETREAT

In the Vicinity of CASTLE CRAGS and MT. SHASTA.

Read what the Rev. J. K. McLean, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, says of it:

Hazel Creek, April 14, '94.

"I am more than pleased with it—delighted. The place seems to me to embody all available points for a camp—dry, firm soil, good water (the very best), fine chances for drainage, and scenery unsurpassable. Every view is fine. The general environment of the best. It is an oval-shaped amphitheater, three miles long by one fourth to three fourth of a mile wide, with receding walls two to three thousand feet in height, with lines and shades of beauty at every reach. I doubt if a better place can be found in all Northern California."

REDUCED RATES.

Campers' Outfits, Tents, Poles, Bedding, Cots, Oil-stoves, Folding chairs, etc., shipped as baggage.

For full information address

T. J. LOFTUS, Castella, Cal.

or T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent, SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Rates of Tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team, \$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00

Each additional pair of animals, .50

Horseman, .25

Pack animals, each, .25

Dogs and sheep, each, .10

Loose stock, each, .10

Empty teams, half-price.

Big Meadows and Bodie Toll Road.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Rates of Tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credits given.

Buggy team, \$1.50

Loaded wagon and two animals, 1.00

Each additional pair of animals, .50

Horseman, .25

Pack animals, each, .25

Dogs and sheep, each, .10

Loose stock, each, .10

Empty teams, half-price.

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M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector.

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Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war, and for the Indian war of 1855 to 1862, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims specially. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THOMAS F. COYLE'S Tonsorial Parlor.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

Haircutting, shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.

(sd-4w)

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. (sd-4w)

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. (sd-4w)

HOMER E. OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 23, 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.

(Money Order Office).

Miss M. Brady, Postmistress.

OFFICE HOURS:

Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays—9 to 10 A. M. and 8 to 9 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday.

Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.

of breaks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

R. E. Fosse and family, of Bodie, are camping at Buckeye Springs.

The Bump, Hopkins and Walke families returned on Wednesday from their Green Creek camping spree.

Alex. Scott, of Oakland, and brother of Mrs. A. F. Bryant, with whom he spent his vacation, left for home on Tuesday, by private conveyance to Carson. Mr. Scott had a store and was Postmaster at the Dunderburg mine twenty-three years ago.

County Clerk Murphey and Treasurer Brown started for Benton and "way ports" on Tuesday. The took a sufficiency of the wherewith to put and keep their "fences" in good order in all that section.

A. F. Bryant took his daughter, Miss Annie, and visiting niece, Misses Lois McEllan and Hattie Seales, to Bodie on Thursday, to see the town the "Bad Man from Bodie" hailed from. They returned yesterday.

Wm. Onkst and family came over from Lundy on Wednesday. Mr. Onkst is looking after the "fences" around the Sheriff's office.

Miss Georgia Johnson went out on yesterday's Antelope stage, to Carson, to report a trial, and will return in two weeks.

The Days and Parkers returned yesterday from camping at Buckeye.

Stewart Kirkwood is making a tour of the county to feel the Republican pulse relative to the next Sheriff.

Mrs. Judge Virden visited friends in Bodie this week.

Miss Annie Kelly, of San Francisco, and sister of Mrs. M. L. Virden, of Bodie, is here visiting Mrs. Judge Virden.

O. H. Strickland is up from Antelope.

Brother Davis, of the Salvation Army, is here and gives our people, nightly, a medley of the Army songs.

Evening Party.—On Monday evening Mrs. A. F. Bryant gave a progressive euchre party in compliment to her visiting brother, Alex. Scott, of Oakland, who departed for home on Tuesday. Four tables were occupied by the players, the playing stopping about 11 o'clock, when refreshments were served, a pleasing game in which those who did not play euchre showed great proficiency. Previous to serving refreshments the euchre players were presented, Miss Ella Hughes receiving the first for ladies, Mrs. Virden getting the booty, O. L. Hayes captured the first for gentlemen, Alex. Scott getting the booty, a Cleveland "budge." After refreshments the company was favored with fine instrumental and vocal music by Miss Lois McEllan, Hattie Seales, Annie L. Bryant, and A. P. Allen and wife, the entire company joining in the closing by singing several college songs, it being after midnight when "good night" was said and Mr. Scott wished a safe trip home. The following were present at this most enjoyable party: A. E. Allen and wife, A. F. Bryant and wife, J. D. Murphey and wife, Judge W. H. Virden and wife, B. M. Folger and wife, Mrs. Joe A. Brown, Misses Annie L. Bryant, Ella Hughes, Georgia Johnson, Lois McEllan, Cornelia Richards, Hattie Seales; C. L. Hayes, Rich. S. Miner, Alex. Scott and A. C. Folger.

STANDARD COIL HOISTING WORKS BURNED.—About noon on Sunday last the blacksmith shop at the Standard hoisting works, Bodie, caught fire. When the alarm was given Marshall's fire team had just arrived from Sonora, and Mr. Marshall quickly hitched his team to the fire engine and hauled it up the hill to the fire, but it was of little or no use when it arrived there. The fire soon caught the main building, and it took but a short time to clear everything of a combustible nature from the hill, where the works had been the scene of diligent and remunerative industry for nearly a score of years. A lot of lumber and about 300 cords of wood also went up in smoke, but the latter, we learn, will not be a Company loss, as it had not been accepted, the owners of it not having filled their contract. The works were of the best, nothing having been spared or overlooked in their erection to make them a credit to Mono county's "Old Reliable," consequently the loss is heavy, but fortunately no lives were lost, the miners getting out through the Bulwer works. The cage and cable dropped to the bottom of the shaft. The timbering of the shaft was charred about twenty feet. It is said there was a \$30,000 insurance on the works, a sum that will be a great help to the company in rebuilding. The hoisting works building of the defunct Consolidated Pacific has been purchased by Superintendent Leggett for the new works and will be removed at once. The miners have been laid off, but most of them will probably have work on the surface, where there will be plenty of work for awhile in erecting the building, putting in new machinery, etc.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. All property in this State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include money, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credit secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide real estate of this State.

THE CANDIDATES.—The following candidates filed their applications for the respective offices to be voted for at the Republican Primaries, to be held on Saturday, September 15th:

Assembly—T. A. Keables.

Sheriff—A. E. Burnside, Wilson Butler, M. Y. Stewart Kirkwood and W. P. Onkst.

County Clerk—J. E. Beane and J. D. Murphey.

Treasurer—J. A. Brown.

District Attorney—Frank E. Hunsawill.

Assessor—J. J. Welch.

Coroner and Public Administrator—A. P. Bayre.

Superintendent of Schools—Miss Cornelia Richards.

Supervisors—2d District: Richard A. Leslie. 5th District: Henry A. Pitts.

There may have been others filed, but we have received no information from Secretary Hunsawill.

FAST TIME.—The Postal Department is considering a petition asking for a change in the time for the departure of the mail from Bridgeport to Hawthorne, the contractor wishing to have the stage leave here at 8 o'clock in the evening, and Bodie at 5 o'clock in the morning, making close connection with the cars at Hawthorne. The stage now leaves Bodie at 5 in the morning, but no change has been made at this end; and there will be no change in the time of arrival of the mail at Bridgeport.

RUSTLING.—The Republican candidates for a nomination under the Crawford plan are raising a big dust and bronzing their fair complexions in transposing over the county, interviewing the "dear people." But, "O, what a difference in the morning"—after the primary.

WILL SHEAR.—Our local sheep owners will shear their sheep next week at their pens on the other side of the bridge.

A Mono Lake rancher was arrested this week on a charge of stealing 125 sheep, but nothing was made of it.

In a Guthrie, Okl., town lot case, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that a settler must actually live upon the lots or conduct an active business thereon in order to acquire title, and cannot live elsewhere and hold the Government lots through an agent or by the purchase of another settler's right. This decision will give many thousands of dollars of valuable property to actual settlers instead of speculators.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional remedy on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

SOCIAL DANCE.—There will be a social dance, at Bryant's Hall, this evening, the doors to be opened at 8 o'clock, dance to commence at 8.30, and close at 12. Admission 50 cents.

LESSONS given in Oil Painting by Miss Hattie Seales.

BRACE THE NERVES.

Sedatives and opiates won't do it. These nerves do not make the nerves strong, and failing to do this fall short of producing the essential of their quackeries—vigor. And while in extreme cases—and these only—of nervous irritation such drugs may be advisable, their frequent use is highly prejudicial to the delicate organism upon which they act, and in order to renew their quieting effect increased and dangerous doses eventually become necessary. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an efficient substitute for such pernicious drugs. It quiets the nerves by bracing, toning, strengthening them. The connection between weakness of the nervous system and that of the organs of digestion is a strong and sympathetic link. The Bitters, by imparting a healthy impulse to the digestive and assimilating functions, promotes throughout the whole system a vigor in which the nerves come in for a large share. Use the Bitters in malaria, constipation, biliousness and kidney trouble.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

POLITICAL.

Political Cards must be accompanied by \$5 to insure insertion. It is a poor time to collect for a convention or election is held.

For Treasurer.

JOE A. BROWN,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For County Clerk.

J. D. MURPHEY,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

M. P. HAYES,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

For Assessor.

JOHN J. WELCH,

(Of Bodie.)

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

W. P. ONKST,

Of Lundy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

For County Clerk.

JAMES E. BEAN,

Of Lundy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

For Sheriff.

WILSON BUTLER,

Of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander, President and Manager.

WARREN S. PERKINS, EDWIN VAN EYRE, Vice President and Secretary. Treasurer.



OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY, Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING

OUT FOR BUSINESS!

WE SELL

HARDWARE, MECHANICS'

TOOLS,

Highest Grade,

Best Assortment,

Low Prices.

414 Market Str. near Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

As we are making ready to get to press a heavy thunder storm is prevailing, and will lay the dust for a short time.

We have been having very warm weather this week.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiencies, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially in this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business, entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN, 618 F Street, Washington, D. C. P. O. Box 385.

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE H. BUMP, DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

NEW YORK This Office

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S

GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco (Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building

1051 Market Street—Diseases of men, women and children cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts.

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and

Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.



EIGHTH

ANNUAL FAIR,

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ALPINE, MONO AND INYO COUNTIES.

WILL BE HELD AT

Independence, Inyo County, California,

September 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

CRUEL SPORT IN INDIA.

Hunters Train the Panther to Catch Deer.

Hindoo Care Nothing for Amusement Unless Accompanied by Physical Suffering or Great Danger—Battle of Hands and the Swinging Festival.

India is a land of sport, but occidental are always much surprised to find that sport, to be appreciated by the average mild Hindoo, must have something cruel about it, either to man or beast. It is to India, by the way, that Europe and America owe polo, which was introduced into British cantonments by the Manipuris. Hindoos are great cock fighters, says a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle. Large sums of money are spent on these contests, and the cocks are furnished with spurs to make the combats still more sanguinary. The cocks use only nature's weapons and the wounds inflicted are severe enough to satisfy the Hindoo craving for bloody spectacles. Of horse racing the Hindoo is passionately fond; and a race will practically close all business. The government printing offices at Allahabad have on occasions abandoned their cases to see the races. A steeplechase where there is every possibility of some one being thrown exerts a wonderful fascination on the people, who do not hesitate to call themselves the greatest physical cowards in the world. Their hunting, too, is of the cruel order. Panthers, or, as they are called in India, cheetahs, are trained to pursue deer and kill them. There is no risk attaching to the hunters, but there is a great deal of danger to the unfortunate cheetah who trains the ferocious beast. The panther is blindfolded, a leash is placed around his middle, and he is thus led to the plain where deer can be found, or to where the deer have been driven by a swarm of beaters. The cheetah, mounted upon elephants or horses or in conveyances, keep a respectful distance from the cheetah, who is led into the open and the hood quietly removed and the leash slipped. The cheetah, when furiously hungry, has been known to turn upon his trainer as the quickest prey, and this is the supreme, the agonizing moment. The cheetah stands straight, his forelegs stiffening and his tail slowly moving. He paws like a huge cat, looks angrily around him, then, crouching, bounds after his prey. The cheetah catches his victim and, seizing it by the throat, buries his fangs deeply, sucking in the blood with greedy gasps. The trainer approaches gently, so gently that his footfall can scarcely be heard. The cheetah is growling ominously. His tail beats his sides in ferocious impatience. Quietly the man steals toward the crouching beast and slips the hood over the eyes; then the leash is passed around and all danger is averted. The head of the deer has to be severed, still leaving in the cheetah's mouth a goody lump of bleeding flesh. There is nothing very sweet-manlike in this performance, but there is a great deal of danger attaching to it, and that danger devolves upon one man. There have been cases where the panther has absolutely refused to chase the deer, but has devoted his entire time and attention to the hunting party. Then the game was not voted a success.

A villainous amusement in India is that called panjan. It consists in locking hands and seeing who can be made to kneel. There is no fun in it, but still it is assiduously cultivated and hands are daily being broken in this luscious form of sport. Kite-flying is a national affair and bets of the most extraordinary magnitude are made as to who shall cut his opponent's string.

The swinging festival, or churrut poojah, is another form of pleasure which could only satisfy a race naturally cruel. There is now a good deal of correspondence between the India office and the government of Calcutta with a view of stopping this detestable sport. Hundreds of Europeans visit the scene and leave immeasurably disgusted, but the natives find much to enjoy in it and beat their tom toms and blow their pipes with great gusto while the poor victims are swinging in midair. This sport has some remote connection with a religious rite, and the men who permit themselves to be thus tortured are probably fulfilling some hideous vow. Vows in India are common, and no vow can avail unless its performance inflicts some dreadful punishment upon the body. The affair is thus managed: A devotee has a hook passed through the muscles of his back, which hook is tied to the end of a crosspole. This beam can be tilted for the express purpose of having victims fastened to it. After the man is securely lashed to the pole he is lifted up into the air with his hands folded on the chest and the body fairly hanging by the hooks. There is no other support. The muscles of the back alone hold him to the hook. The pole is then rotated by pulling on the ropes at the counterbalance end, its attachment on the vertical part permitting of free rotation. This gentle amusement the Indian government intend to abolish, but whether it will be done without serious trouble is a question.

Cruel Sport.

The Hindus are great swimmers, and swim dog fashion with their hands and feet beating the water. The reason of this is to scare their aquatic enemies. There is a great swimming festival after the first rains, when the rivers are swollen. Then Hindus of all ages enter the turbulent flood and swim a given distance shouting like demons and creating an enormous commotion. Crocodiles follow the swimmers and the slower swimmers fall an easy prey to those awful monsters. But it is sport—sport to those who take part in the exciting adventures, but greater sport to the thousands who follow the men in the water, from the banks, and the victim to the nigger has little sympathy wasted on him by the eager, fun-loving crowd.

THE MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

Woman's Period of Youth Has Advanced Ten Years.

"The great trouble with this particular age," remarked a young woman on her twenty-seventh birthday, "is that people are so obviously wondering whether or not one intends to get married, and opining that if so, one had better be about it, lest she find herself in the predicament of Jacky, of nursery lore, of whom it is narrated that 'first he would, then he wouldn't, then he thought he would, and then he couldn't.' Or, as The Scotch gallantly put it, a girl at eighteen wonders: 'Who shall I take, at twenty-five who shall I get, and at thirty who will take me?'"

"You forget," remarked her listener, "that woman's period of youth has moved on a good ten years. In the old-fashioned novel the heroine was invariably sweet sixteen, never by any chance either more or less. This gave her two years in which to accomplish the object of her being, since after the venerable age of eighteen all possible interest in her was supposed to cease. Now you seldom find a heroine of fiction who interests you under twenty-six, and in a large number of actual marriage statistics the bride is between twenty-five and thirty, and even older. How can a child of sixteen or eighteen form any just estimate of a man's character, or how it will accord with her own?"

"But, don't you think," said the first speaker, "at that undeveloped age her own character can grow into conformity with his, and that perhaps there will be less conflict and greater happiness thereby?"

"Oh, that is a medieval sort of view implying the subjection of women, who had better be out of the world since it is now out of the fashion, in these days of woman's suffrage meetings among the four hundred and petitions to the legislature."

Then the two, says the Philadelphia Press, drifted into a discussion of the political status of women.

ONLY FOOLED HER ONCE.

An Impetuous Husband Who Forgot the Trick He Played on His Wife.

I have a friend who is comfortably well off, with a reasonable amount of good investments and a good salary, but he has a weakness for using money freely, says a writer in the Boston Journal. He has also a good wife with "a frugal mind," and by a domestic arrangement she exerts a salutary check on the liberality of her spouse. Occasionally he exceeds his allowance and indulges in tricks on his "banker" to secure a little pocket money, for which he does not desire to render a strict account. Not long ago he needed a new hat and bought it, reporting to his good wife that it cost him three dollars, and that sum was duly charged by her to his personal expenses, while in fact he paid but one dollar and fifty cents at a "mark-down" sale, and so had an equal amount to "blow in" without expense.

SELF-WILLED AND AMBITIOUS.

Ex-Empress Frederick of Germany a Woman of Triumphs and Defeats.

Of all the daughters of Queen Victoria ex-Empress Frederick was the naughtiest when a child. She was self-willed, a perfect tomboy and as full of pranks as her brother, the prince of Wales, says a writer in the New York Advertiser. On one occasion, when an old sailor had carried her on a yacht and setting her down on deck, said: "There you are, my little lady," the little girl replied: "I am not a little lady; I am a princess!" whereupon her mother said: "You had better tell the kind sailor that you are not a little lady, but that you hope to become some day." As Princess Victoria grew up her disposition did not alter. Self-willed and ambitious, after her marriage with Crown Prince Frederick she antagonized Bismarck and shocked the German court by her independence. She often said that she would be empress of Germany, if only for a day. Her wish was gratified, and after her brief reign of a few months she was shamefully and disrespectfully treated by her son, who now calls her the most intelligent woman in Germany. Empress Frederick's life has been a singularly sad one. She is wonderfully like her mother in appearance, and they are very devoted to one another. She is exceedingly shrewd and clever, highly educated and the superior in intellect of most German matrons.

How He Resembled Webster.

The Kansas City Mail tells a story of a congressman who, having submitted himself to the manipulation of a venerable colored barber in Washington, was told: "Do you know, sah, you remind me so much of Dan'l Webster?" Of course the congressman was greatly pleased at the compliment, and he smiled amiably. He would have straightened up promptly had he not had his head in a barbarous chancery, so to speak. "Indeed," he said. "Shape of my head, I suppose?" This staggered the aged colored man somewhat. He had not expected a question in reply, and had merely laid the foundation for his complimentary bluff, never thinking that there would be a call for an explanatory superstructure. "No, sah," he stammered in reply. "Not yo' head, sah. It's yo' bluff."

SETTING A ROOSTER.

A Darky Who Utilized a Main Member of the Chicken Tribe.

A citizen of Rumford had canvassed the town in vain from end to end in search of a "hen to set," says the Providence Journal, when he heard that an old darky on the Boston, Providence & Newport road had a great deal of "setting stock." As this was just what he wanted, he lost no time in hunting him up. He found the old man building a hen coop in the rear of his residence. Approaching, he asked, by way of broaching the subject, how many hens he had "setting."

"Three hens and a rooster, bom."

"And a which?" inquired the poultry man, thinking he had not heard straight.

"A rooster," replied the darky.

Seeing the look of distrust on his visitor's face he took him into a low building, and sure enough there sat a Brahma rooster calmly covering twenty eggs. On one side of him sat two hens and on the other a third hen. The visitor, seeing how stately the rooster sat, secretly resolved to get some of the darky's eggs and hatch out a special lot of roosters. On being asked what he did when the rooster wouldn't sit any longer, the darky replied that "dat ar rooster done bound to set," pointing underneath the box.

Looking under the box the visitor was surprised to find both of the rooster's legs sticking through holes in the box. The black rascal had actually bored holes through the box and tied the rooster's legs underneath, so, as he said, the rooster was "done bound to set."

GLADSTONE'S ENERGY.

Marvelous Endurance of England's Late Premier.

The physical and mental energy displayed by Mr. Gladstone, while conducting the home rule bill through the house of commons, was marvelous, considering that he is eighty-four years old, and has for several years been under the orders of his physician. Says a London paper:

In conducting the home rule bill through committee he displayed almost a spirit of monopoly in regard to the speech making. There was scarcely a clause, a line, or a word whose entire defense he would intrust to his lieutenants.

Night after night he sat through long hours, answering every amendment in strings of little dashing speechlets, soon breaking through the doctor's rule of retiring from the debate at nine o'clock, and at the end of the session more persistent in attendance than any of his colleagues.

Never—we can say without fear of contradiction—has he reached to a higher level of sustained eloquence than during this session.

Whether we take his great speeches on the first, second and third readings of the home rule bill, his hundred and one little constitutional discourses in committee, his innumerable displays of wit and argument in the personal combats with Mr. Chamberlain, or, last but not least, his many important speeches on open questions like the opium traffic and the eight-hour day, he has shown the same unrivaled and unchallenged preeminence.

ONLY LET HER LOOK WELL.

And the Average Woman Will Face Death with Reasonable Calmness.

A young lady of Owensboro, Ky., while recently visiting in another state, narrowly missed a horrible death. She was walking upon a long and high railroad trestle with a male friend and they were overtaken about the middle of it by a lightning express train. They had sufficient presence of mind to step out upon the end of the ties, and, crouching down, clung to a water barrel fastened on the side of the trestle. The flying train caused such a vibration of the trestle and the young woman was so frightened she all but lost her grip upon the barrel, which would have meant a horrible death upon the rocks below. Afterward she said she did not think in this moment of great peril of her father, mother or sweetheart, or the little sins of her past life, but only of the fact that the greasy barrel and crotches were ruining her new spring gown. This reminds the Owensboro Messenger of the experience of a girl at Russellville, who, when run down in a carriage by a gentleman at a crossing by a train, suddenly found herself suspended in midair on the pilot of the engine, supported by one arm of the gentleman about her waist, while he clung on to the pilot with the other. She said she only remembered that she had gone out to drive with her shabby shoes on, and wondered if anybody was seeing them.

A Memorable Feast.

On the Fourth of July, ninety years ago, when the Lewis and Clarke exploring expedition was pushing westward to the Pacific, its members had reached that part of the country which is now the state of Kansas, and they celebrated American independence at a camp near which now stands the city of Atchison. After firing guns, singing patriotic songs and cheering the spread-eagle speeches, they sat down to the biggest feast of buffalo and prairie chicken that white men had ever enjoyed west of the Missouri.

An Easy Test of Diamonds.

Recent experiments by an expert prove that the diamond emits light when rubbed on wood, cloth or metal. The fact that it becomes luminous by rubbing on metal shows that the phenomenon is not electric. As imitation diamonds and other hard stones do not exhibit this phenomenon, the property will be valuable as an easy test of the genuineness of the diamond.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

(Adopted January 28, 1894.)

The Legislature of the State of California, at its third session, commencing on the second day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby propose the section one of article two of the Constitution of the State of California be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the Treaty of Guadalupe, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector of this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment shall apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its regulations, but to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

(Adopted February 24, 1893.)

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California, at its regular session, commencing on the second day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-three, two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof, hereby propose that section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three-fourths (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 12¾. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and, at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it will be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credit, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, capable to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this State shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided, that such alien owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners, and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of municipalities for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

LEGAL.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., June 30, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," JAMES A. HAWKES, of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 29, for the purchase of the

S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 24, N. ¼, E. ¼, S. E. ¼, Sec. 25, in Township No. 6, N. Range No. 23, E. M. D. M.

And will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1894.

He names the following witnesses: George Hodges, George Vanhook, Samuel Fales and Thomas Sly, all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of September, 1894.

C. W. OBAIG, Register.

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